

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

128  
SOV/6246

**COVERAGE:** The book is a collection of reports presented at the First Conference on Zeolites, held in Leningrad 16 through 19 March 1961 at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet, and is purportedly the first monograph on this subject. The reports are grouped into 3 subject areas: 1) theoretical problems of adsorption on various types of zeolites and methods for their investigation, 2) the production of zeolites, and 3) application of zeolites. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

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Timofeyev, D. P., O. N. Kabanova, I. T. Yerashko, and A. S.  
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KABANOVA, O. N.; TIMOFEYEV, D. P.

Determination of the water vapor diffusion coefficient in granulated zeolites by the method of sorption from the gas-carrier stream. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.1:176-178 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(Water vapor) (Zeolites) (Sorption)

CHISTOV, A.D.; BAZARNOVA, G.V.; BEK, N.D.; BELIKOVA, V.I.; BLINOVA, M.Ya.;  
KARANOVA, P.G.; MAKAROVA, M.D.; PRIPISTSOVA, K.D.; SIMONOVA, L.F.;  
TOLKACHEVA, Ye.M.; TYUNYAYEVA, V.V.; ZINCHENKO, V.S., red.izd-va;  
PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. for 1918-1940; statistical survey]  
Vneshniaia trgovlia SSSR za 1918-1940 gg.; statisticheskii obzor.  
Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1960. 1134 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye tamozhennoye upravleniye.
2. Otdel statistiki Glavnogo tamozhennogo upravleniya Ministerstva  
vneshney trgovli SSSR (for all, except Zinchenko, Pavlovskiy).  
(Commercial statistics)

KABANOVA, R.V.

Quaternary terraces of the Seym River in Belgorod and Kursk Provinces.  
Sbor.rab.Kursk.gidromet.obser. no.1:91-104 '60. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Seym Valley--Terraces (Geology))

NIKOLENKO, L.N.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.V.; KARPOVA, Ye.N.; KABANOVA, S.A.

Study of aromatic compounds with a long side chain. Part 10:  
preparation of 3-amino-4-chloroalkylbenzenes. Zhur. ob. khim.  
34 r .12:4032-4037 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.Men-  
deleyeva.

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Kolesnikov, G. S., Kabanova, T. A.

SOV/153-58-3-12/30

TITLE:

Derivatives of Hexamethylene Imine (Proizvodnyye geksa-metilenimina) IV. Esters of N-Hexamethyleneamine Acetic Acid (IV. Efiry N-geksametilenaminouksusnoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 66 - 68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As a further study in the field of the synthesis of the derivatives mentioned in the title the authors tried to produce these esters with a general formula  $(CH_2)_6 NR'COOR$  and to characterize them. The respective results are given which relate to the synthesis of such esters that can be produced by interaction of the corresponding esters of chloroacetic acid with hexamethylene imine. The table presents their properties. There are: methyl, ethyl, n.propyl, isopropyl, allyl, n.butyl, isoamyl, n.octyl (secondary),  $\beta$ -fluoro-ethyl, benzyl-phenyl, 2-bromo-phenyl and 2-cresyl esters of the acid mentioned in the subtitle. The aromatic

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Derivatives of Hexamethylene Imine. IV. Esters of N-Hexamethyleneamine Acetic Acid

SOV/153-58-3-12/3.0

chloro acetic acid esters react more slowly with hexamethylene imine than the aliphatic ones. The lengthening of the alkyl radical in the series of the aliphatic esters of the chloro acetic acid retards the interaction of the ester with hexamethylene imine. The method of synthesis was described in previous papers (Refs 1,2). In the experimental part the yields and some constants of the esters mentioned are described. There are 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1957

Card 2/2



DANILEYCHENKO, O. A.; BELYAKOVA, Ye. M.; KABANOVA, T. A.; PRIMAK, D. O.

Study of the effectiveness of antipoliomyelitis vaccination in  
the city of Kiev. Mikrobiol. zhur. 24 no.1:10-15 '62.  
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii  
i mikrobiologii i Kiyevskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiolo-  
gicheskaya stantsiya.

(~~KIEV-POLIO~~MYELITIS—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

S/790/62/000/000/005/005

**AUTHORS:** Zaretskiy, Ye.M., Yershova, T.I., Kabanova, T.S.

**TITLE:** Study of the corrosion resistance of sheets of the alloy MA3 with metallic protective cladding.

**SOURCE:** Korroziya i zashchita metallov; sbornik statey. Ed. by V.P. Batrakov. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962, 180-194.

**TEXT:** The paper describes an investigation of means for the protection of the stress-corrosion-cracking-prone Mg-alloy sheet metal MA3 which contains appx. 6% Al, 1% Zn, and 0.3% Mn and which cannot be rendered stress-corrosion-cracking-resistant by any of the heat treatments that are effective with most of the Al alloys. The present tests prove that protective cladding with MA1 alloy (appx. 1.5% Mn, remainder Mg), having a thickness of appx. 10% of the core thickness, affords satisfactory corrosion protection under stress in a 0.5M NaCl + 0.05M  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  solution, in fresh-water spray, and in atmospheric conditions (see also Logan, Hugh L., and Hessing H., NBS, J. Res., v. 44, no. 3, 1950, 233; Siebel, G., Jahrbuch d. dtsh. Luftfahrtforschung, v.1, 1937, 528; Symposium of Stress-Corrosion Cracking, ASTM, 1944). The tests with the MA1-cladded MA3 materials were paralleled by like tests with MA3 covered with a layer of electrolytically deposited Zn. Photographs of etched microsections of the cladded materials are accompanied by an explanation of the peculiar difficulties encountered in etching, attributable to the protective action of the MA1 cladding. Test results (hours to stress-corrosion-cracking inception) are Card 1/2

Study of the corrosion resistance of sheets ...

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tabulated for the intensively corrosive  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  solution, a 0.001M NaCl solution buffered to pH 6.8 by a mixture of Na monophosphate and diphosphate, fresh-water spray, and an industrial-district atmosphere. Tests were made to determine the effect of accidental damage to the cladding layer on the corrosion resistance of the whole. For that purpose 15-mm-long gaps, 0.5, 1, and 3 mm wide, were produced in the cladding by exposure to 10%  $HNO_3$ , with the remainder of the specimen protected by an AK-20 glue layer. Tests of such specimens in fresh-water spray showed that the exposure of the core material reduces the stress-corrosion resistance of the cladded material noticeably (test results tabulated). The result is appreciable even with the narrowest cladding gap; it grows with gap width. Work-hardened specimens are more sensitive than annealed specimens. Longitudinally-cut rolled specimens are more corrosion-resistant than transversely-cut specimens. An electrolytically deposited and subsequently passivated Zn facing of MA3 does not exert any effect on the stress-corrosion cracking of the alloy in either the highly corrosive solution or the fresh-water spray tested. There are 6 figures, 7 tables, and 7 references (3 Russian-language Soviet, 1 Russian-language translation of a German book, 2 German, one of which also is available in English, and 1 English-language USA cited in the text of the abstract).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 2/2

ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.; KABANOVA, T.S.

Possible protection of magnesium alloys by cladding. Zhur.prikl.-  
khim. 35 no.12:2645-2653 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Magnesium alloys--Corrosion) (Metal cladding)

AUTHOR: Kabanova, V.

SOV/20-121-1-7/55

TITLE: On the Expansion in Terms of Vector-Eigenfunctions of Non-Self-adjoint Differential Systems of Second Order (O razlozhenii po sobstvennym vektor-funktsiyam nesamosopryazhennykh differentsial'nykh sistem vtorogo poryadka)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 1, pp 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Given the differential equation

$$(1) \quad Y'' - YP(x) + \lambda^2 Y = 0,$$

where  $P(x)$  is a complex quadratic matrix with  $m$  columns. The solution  $Y(x, \lambda)$  of (1) is called a fundamental solution if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |Y(x, \lambda) - e^{i\lambda x} I| = 0$ .

The following (not published) theorem is due to Agranovich and Marchenko:

Theorem: If  $\int_0^{\infty} x|P(x)| dx < \infty$ , then there exists a fundamental

solution of (1) with the form

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On the Expansion in Terms of Vector-Eigenfunctions of Non-Selfadjoint Differential Systems of Second Order SOV/20-121-1-7, 55

$$Y(x, \lambda) = e^{i\lambda x} I + \int_x^\infty K(x, t) e^{i\lambda t} dt \quad (\operatorname{Im} \lambda \geq 0),$$

where  $K(x, t)$  is continuous in  $0 < x \leq t < \infty$  and satisfies the conditions

$$\int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty |K(x, t)|^2 dt dx < \infty, \quad \int_x^\infty |K(x, t)| dt < \infty, \quad x \geq 0.$$

Let  $R(s, x)$  be the resolvent of the kernel  $K(s, x)$  of

$$f(x) + \int_0^x K(s, x) f(s) ds = g(s),$$

where  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are vector functions. Let  $L_m^2(0, \infty)$  be the space of the  $m$ -dimensional vector functions the components of which belong to  $L^2$  on the positive semi-ray and vanish on the

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On the Expansions in Terms of Vector-Eigenfunctions of Non-Selfadjoint Differential Systems of Second Order

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negative one. Let  $L_m^{2(+)}$  be the  $m$ -dimensional vector space, where the vector components in the upper halfplane are holomorphic and bounded and on the real axis they belong to  $L^2$ .

Theorem: The transformation  $\vec{\varphi}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{l.i.m.} \int_0^\infty Y(x, \lambda) f(x) dx$ ,

where  $Y$  is a fundamental solution, maps  $L_m^{2(+)}$  into  $L_m^2(0, \infty)$ .

Reversely it is

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{l.i.m.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Z(x, \lambda) \vec{\varphi}(\lambda) d\lambda,$$

$$\text{where } Z(x, \lambda) = e^{-i\lambda x} I + \int_0^x R(s, x) e^{-i\lambda s} ds.$$

Theorem:  $Z(x, \lambda)$  satisfies the equation

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On the Expansions in Terms of Vector-Eigenfunctions of Non-Selfadjoint Differential Systems of Second Order SOV/20-121-1-7/55

$$Z'' - P(x)Z + \lambda^2 Z = -i\lambda R(0, x) + R'_s(0, x).$$

Theorem: For every vector function  $f(x) \in L^2_m(0, \infty)$  holds

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{ l.i.m. } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(x, \lambda) \vec{\psi}(\lambda) d\lambda$$

with

$$\vec{\psi}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \text{ l.i.m. } \int_0^{\infty} Z(x, \lambda) f(x) dx.$$

Four further theorems give specializations.  
There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo  
(Kharkov State University imeni A.M.Gor'ky)

PRESENTED: March 4, 1958, by S.N.Bernshteyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1958

1. Mathematics

Card 4/4



KABANOVA, V.

All excavator operators must work well. Stroitel' 9 no.2:10  
F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Excavating machinery)

S/044/62/000/011/004/064  
A060/A000

16.4200

AUTHOR: Kabanova, V.M.

TITLE: On a generalization of the Fourier transform in the space of vector functions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1962, 10, abstract 11B46 (Uch. zap. Kharkovsk. un-t, 1961, v. 115, Zap. Matem. otd. Fiz.-matem. fak. 1 Kharkovsk. matem. o-va, v. 27, ser. 4, 67 - 90)

TEXT: Let  $f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_m(x))$  be a vector function belonging to  $L_m^2(-\infty, \infty)$ , i.e.,  $f_1(x) \in L_2(-\infty, \infty)$ . The ordinary Fourier transform for  $f(x)$  is defined as

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \text{l.i.m.} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\lambda x} I f(x) dx,$$

where  $I$  is a unit matrix. The matrices  $e^{i\lambda x} I$  and  $e^{-i\lambda x} I$  are solutions of the matrix equation  $Y'' + \lambda^2 Y = 0$ , where  $\lambda$  is a numerical parameter. Thus,

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the two-sided Fourier transform is realized by the use of two linearly independent solutions of the simplest matrix differential equation of the second order. A generalized Fourier transform is formed by the use of a more general second order equation  $Y'' - YP(x) + \lambda^2 Y = 0$ ,  $0 \leq x < \infty$ . Here  $P(x)$  is a complex-valued matrix function,  $\lambda$  is a numerical parameter. It is assumed that  $Y(x, \lambda)$  has, for  $x$  large, the same asymptotic behavior as  $e^{i\lambda x I}$ . The paper transposes a number of results obtained by B.Ya. Levin, Z.S. Agranovich, V.A. Marchenko, and M.A. Naymark for the scalar Fourier transform to generalized Fourier transforms.

P.I. Kuznetsov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TOROPOV, A.P.; KARANOV, V.M.

Surface tension of normal systems whose components differ markedly  
in the value of this property. *Usb. khim. zhur.* no.1:23-29 '61.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.  
(Surface tension) (Systems (Chemistry))

KABANOVA, V.M.

Generalization of a Fourier transformation in a space of vector  
functions. Uch.zap. KHGU 115:67-90 '61. (MIRA 17:5)

KABANOVA, V. S.

Rose oil. Standartizatsiia 26 no.10:53 0 '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Attar of roses—Standards)

KABANOVA, Ye.A.

Natural resistance of chick embryos to Flexner's dysentery  
bacillus. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.1:44 Ja '54.

(MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamalei  
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Dysentery)

*Kabanova, Ye. A.*  
MEYSEL', M.N.; KABANOVA, Ye.A.; LEVINA, Ye.N.; PISHCHURINA, N.M.

Fluorescent antibodies and their use in cytology and microbiology.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.6:718-732 M-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamaleya AMN SSSR,  
Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Institut biofiziki AN SSSR.  
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY)



KABANOVA, Ye.A.; GLOBOKINA, A.I.

Fluorescein-labeled antibodies for the detection of *Shigella dysenteriae*.  
Report No.1. Zhur.mikrobiol.enid. i immun. no.1:5-9 Ja '58.  
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.  
(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE,  
detection with fluorescein-labeled antibodies (Rus)  
(FLUORESCBIN,  
labeling of antibodies in detection of *Shigella dysenteriae*  
(Rus)

MEYSEL', M.N.; KARANOV, Ye.A.; LEVINA, Ye.N.; STRAKHOVA, V.A.

Some new possibilities of using fluorescence microscopy in  
microbiology. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.5:533-543  
S-O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Institut epidemiologii i mikro-  
biologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya AMN SSSR i Rublevskaya ordena Lenina  
vodoprovodnaya stantsiya Mosvodoprovoda.

(FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY) (MICROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

KARANOVA, Y. A.; MASTYUKOVA, Yu. N.; PISHCHURINA, M.M.

Studies on vaccinia virus multiplication in rabbit cornea epithelial cells using fluorescent antibodies. Acta virol. Engl. Ed., Praha 2 no.4:250-252 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Department of Epidemiology and Biochemistry, Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Department of Virology, Central Institute for Perfection of Physicians, Moscow.

(VACCINIA, virus

multiplication in rabbit corneal epithelial cells, demonstration by fluorescent antibodies.)

KABANOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich. Prinimali uchastiye: FARTHEL', V.S.;  
KABANOVA, Ye.A.; LEONT'YENVA, N.N.; PANKOVA, L.N.; RED'KINA,  
Ye.K.. MARKOV, N.G., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Physiology of man and animals; internal organs, metabolism,  
and skin; handbook for natural science departments of pedago-  
gical institutes] Fiziologiya cheloveka i zhivotnykh; vnutren-  
nie organy, obmen veshchestv i kosha. Uchebnik dlia fakul'tetov  
estestvosnaniia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-  
pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 358 p. (MIRA 12:10)  
(PHYSIOLOGY, COMPARATIVE)

MEYSEL', M.N.; KABANOVA, Ye.A.; LEVINA, Ye.N.; STRAKHOVA, V.A.

Fluorescent microagglutination of bacteria. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i  
immun. 30 no.2:45-50 P. '59.  
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AN  
SSSR i Instituta mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA,

luminescent micro-agglut. (Rus))

(AGGLUTINATION,

luminescent micro-agglut. of Shigella (Rus))

MEYSEL', M.N.; KABANOVA, Ye.A.; LEVINA, Ye.N.; STRAKHOVA, V.A.

A rapid fluorescence method for the identification of pathogenic bacteria of the enteric group. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 30 no.12:3-6 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei, instituta mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Imlevskoy ordena Lenina vodoпроводnoy stantsii.

(BACTERIA)

(MICROSCOPY)

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AUTHORS: Meysel', M. N., Kabanova, Ye. A. SOV/20-125-1-56/67

TITLE: Luminescence-serological Detection of Colonies of Bacteria of the Intestinal Group (Lyuminestsentno-serologicheskoye raspoznavaniye koloniy bakteriy kishechnoy gruppy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 205-207 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of detecting very young (5-6 hours old) colonies of Escherichia coli by means of luminescence was shown in reference 4. For this purpose the back wall of the membrane filter was treated with a fluorescence color (fluorochroming) acridine-orange. The colonies of bacteria remain alive. Under a luminescence lens or a microscope they can be taken away with a capillary pipet for the purpose of a re-sowing. Under certain conditions it is possible to differentiate the young bacteria of the intestinal group. In 8-9 hours old colonies the authors (together with Ye. N. Levina) found differences between the colonies of the dysentery bacteria and the E. coli which, however, cannot be regarded as completely reliable. The method mentioned opened the way towards the finding of early stages of phagolysis of the colonies (Ref 3). Luminescent sera have

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Luminescence-serological Detection of Colonies of  
Bacteria of the Intestinal Group

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in recent times been successfully used for the discovery of the antigen or the antibodies in virology, microbiology, immunology, and cytology. In the present paper the authors attempted to use the luminescent sera for the serological identification of young colonies of bacteria. For this purpose globuline fractions of the dysentery and Coli OB-serum were produced (by means of immunization of rabbits with a toxigen strain of the bacillus  $O_{111}B_4$ ). From the results the authors draw the following

conclusions: 1) A direct fluorochroming of young 6-7 hours old colonies of bacteria on membrane filters facilitates a rapid detection and quantitative determination of these colonies; it must, however, be admitted that this way of identification is only in individual cases successful and achieved only with difficulty. 2) The luminescence-serological method as suggested by the authors means a further step towards the improvement of identification of such colonies. 3) An important characteristic of this method is the fact that the bacteria remain alive and can be further used. 4) The dysentery bacterium by Flekner and the toxic strains of E. coli facilitated a rapid and reliable

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Luminescence-serological Detection of Colonies of  
Bacteria of the Intestinal Group

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identification of very young colonies. It is quite obvious that the mentioned method will find a wide field of application. There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaley of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR) i Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 3, 1958, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1958

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17(2)

SOV/16-60-3-1/37

AUTHORS: Glubokina, A.I., Kabanova, Ye.A., Levina, Ye.N., Pishchurina, M.M.

TITLE: The Method of Preparing and Using Sera Labeled With Fluorescein Isocyanate in Microbiology ✓

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3, pp 3 - 8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method of preparing sera labeled with fluorescein isocyanate, used for detecting various antigens in microscopic slides prepared from bacterial suspensions, smears, impressions and sections of tissues and organs, and also for detecting antibodies. The luminescent sera are prepared from the globulin fractions of immune antibacterial, antiviral, antiglobulin (specific) or normal sera and fluorescent dye in the form of fluorescein isocyanate. The method of using the labeled sera is also described.

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The Method of Preparing and Using Sera Labeled With Fluorescein Isocyanate in Microbiology

There are 28 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 15 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1959 ✓

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17(2)

SOV/16-60-3-4/37

AUTHORS: Bulatova, T.I., Kabanova, Ye.A.

TITLE: The Identification of Clostridium Botulinum With Luminescent Sera

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3, pp 18 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of subject work was to study the suitability of the fluorescent serum method for detecting the Clostridium botulinum, even in a mixed culture. Fluorescent sera, labeled with fluorescein isocyanate, were prepared from the globulin fraction of botulism antiserum B and were tested with various bacteria. Cl. botulinum A and B strains gave off a specific luminescence, particularly bright in the case of the B. strain. No luminescence was observed with Cl. botulinum C and E, Cl. perfringens, Escherichia coli or Bacillus megatherium. In the tests with Cl. sporogenes, three of 17 strains showed specific luminescence, two showed no luminescence and twelve showed individual fluorescing spores against a general background of non-luminescence. All luminescent strains agglutinated with botulism antiserum B. No definite relationship could be established between the agglutination reaction and the intensity of luminescence. The author concludes that

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~~KABANOVA, Ye.A.~~; MORDVINOVA, N.B.; KUZNETSOVA, N.S.; MINDLINA, R.S.;  
~~BOTVINNIKOVA, M.Ye.~~; MIKHAYLOVA, Yu.M.

Result of the use use of luminescent sera in the diagnosis of  
dysentery and colienteritis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31  
30-35 N '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta epdiemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN  
SSSR, 12-y gorodskoy detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy i I Moskov-  
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(DYSENTERY) (ESCHERICHIA COLI) (SERUM)

GLUBOKINA, A.I.; KABANOVA, Ye.A.; LEVINA, Ye.N.; PISHCHURINA, M.M.

Method of obtaining and applying fluorescein isocyanate-labeled sera in microbiology. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.3: 3-8 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ip Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.  
(FLUORESCIN) (SERUM)  
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))

MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; KABANOVA, Ye.A.

Problem of Guarnieri bodies. Vop. virus. 7 no. 1:79-82 Ja-F '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra virusologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey i otdel epidemiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii  
imeni N.F. Gamaleu AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(VACCINIA)

BAROYAN, O.V., prof., red.; KABANOVA, Ye.A., red.; MORDVINOVA, N.B., red.; SHATROV, I.I., red.; SHEVTSOV, D.G., red.; YAKHNINA, N.A., red.; KRON, I.I., red.; CHULKOV, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Coli-enteritis] Kolienterity. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 97 p.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Baroyan).

(INTESTINES--DISEASES) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)



KABANOVA, Ye.A.; FRYAZINOVA, I.B.

Distribution of various types of antigens in the lymphatic system following their subcutaneous injection. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.3:17-23 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut epidemiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

YAKHININA, N.A.; LADYGINA, V.Ye.; KABANOVA, Ye.A.; CHERNYSHEVA, T.F.

Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli in premature children. Vop.  
okh. mat. i det. 8 no.7:7-11 JI '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei  
(direktor - prof. P.A. Verashilova) AMN SSSR i otdeleniya nedono-  
shennykh i patologii novorozhdennykh detey (zav. Ye.Ch. Novikova)  
Instituta pediatrii (direktor - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin) AMN SSSR.

KABANOVA, Ye. N.

KABANOVA, Ye. N. - "Effect of Factors of External Reaction on the Resistance of Animals During an Infection With Flexner's Dysentery." Sub 8 Dec 52, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

~~KABANOVA~~, Ye. N.

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 81321

Author : Meysel', M.N., Kabanova, Ye.N., Pishchurina, N.M.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : Fluorescent Antibodies and Their Use in Cytology and Microbiology

Orig Pub: Izv. AN SSR. Ser. biol., 1957, No. 6, 718-732

Abstract: The possibility of obtaining fluorochrome immune sera through the use of fluorescein isocyanate, isocyanate of acridin yellow and an amine of acridin yellow was indicated and some improvements of the Kuns method were added. The best results were obtained with fluorescein isocyanate. The possibility was shown of finding and studying the dynamics of accumulating vaccine virus in the cells of a rabbit's corneal

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81321

epithelium by treating compounds with fluorochrome serum and examination in a fluorescence microscope. The capacity for identifying dysentery bacilli in smears was established, while a direct relation was found between agglutinability of strains and the degree of fixation by them of fluorescent antibodies. In experiments with anthrax bacilli and anthracoids, it was shown that they could be differentiated by a fluorochrome labeled antianthrax immune serum. The anthrax bacilli could be found and identified in smears. Nine microphotographs and a review of the literature are included. Bibl. 59 refs. -- G. N. Chistovich

Card 2/2

KABANOVA, YE. S.

"Study of the Silication Processes of Deposits of Silicate-Nickel Ores." Cand  
Geol-Min Sci, Department of Geological and Geographical Sci, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow,  
Oct-Dec 1953. Dissertation (Vestnik Akademii Nauk Moscow, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

*Uranium*  
KOTLYAR, V.N., prof.; KABANOVA, Ye.S.; KRISTAL'NIY, B.V.

[The condition of uranium sources in capitalist countries and  
methods employed in prospecting for uranium] O sostoianii  
syr'evoi bazy urana v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh i metodi  
poiskovykh rabot na uran. Pod red. V.N.Kotliara. Moskva, Izd-vo  
Akad.nauk SSSR, 1956. 57 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Uranium)

GINZBURG, I.I.; KABANOVA, Ye.S.

Silica content in natural waters and forms of its occurrence.  
Kora vyvetr. no. 3:313-342 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Silica) (Water--Composition)

was compiled from Soviet and Western literature for the period 1959-1963. Orig.  
art. has: 12 tables.



KABANOVA, Ye.S.

Solubility of siliceous minerals in aqueous solutions.  
Kora vyvetr. no. 3:351-359 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR.  
(Silica)

MEDVEDEVA, I.Ye.; PETROV, V.P.; KABANOVA, Ye.S.; MARFUNIN, A.S.;  
TSVETKOV, A.I.; PILOYAN, G.O.; MARFUNIN, A.S., doktor  
geol.-miner.nauk, otv. red.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.Ye., prof.,  
glav. red.

[Achievements of science: Geochemistry, mineralogy, petro-  
graphy, 1963-1964] Itogi nauki: geokhimiia, mineralogiia,  
petrografiia, 1963-1964. Moskva, Akad. nauk SSSR. In-t  
nauchnoi informatsii, 1965. 235 p. (MIRA 19:2)

CA KABANOVA Ye. V.

25

Two-bath process of combination impregnation of fabrics  
 B. Kabanova. *Tekstil. Prom.* 7, No. 5, 37(1947); *Chem.*  
*Ind. (Russian Zone Ed.)* 1948, 1, 288. — The impregnation  
 is done in an app. having 6 compartments. The first 3 con-  
 tain pine ext. (35 g./l.) at 70-80°, the 4th contains pine ext.  
 and 15% soap soln. (40 g./l.) at 80-85°, the 5th a soln. of  
 $\text{CuSO}_4$  (40 g./l.) and  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  (10 g./l.), and the 6th is  
 empty or contains wash water. The water-repellent prop-  
 erties of fabrics so treated are good. The metal require-  
 ments for the 2-bath process are Cu 0.208 and Cr 0.142%  
 for the 4-bath process they are Cu 0.211 and Cr 0.144%.  
 M. G. Moore

1951

NOVIKOV, N. V., KABANOVA, YE.V.

Bleaching

Peroxide bleaching of heavy shoe while stretched. Tekst. prom., 12, No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 195<sup>2</sup><sub>8</sub>, Uncl.

RESEARCH, B. V.

*inged*

*(2)*

Treatment of fabric before dyeing. B. V. Kabanova and L. O. Klenkina. Tekstil. Prom. 14, No. 9, 20 (1964). Cotton fabric (1) for footwear requires a special acid treatment to yield level dyeing. Unbleached 1 is washed twice on rolls with warm H<sub>2</sub>O, then treated twice at 40-5° with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> soln. (5-6 g./l.), washed 10-12 times with water at 40-5°, and finally soaked at 90-5° in a soln. contg. anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 15, NaOH 5, 18% soap 15, phosphate 2, silicate 2, chloramine 3, and wetting agent 0.3 g./l. Washed at 90-5° with H<sub>2</sub>O. It is dyed with direct or S dyes in a standard manner. Elisabeth Barabash

OT'BEL'NO-KRASIL'NAYA FABRIKA G-Lukhovskogo kombinata  
ZAVEDUYUSHCHIY khimicheskoy laboratoriiyey

*KARANOVA, YE. V.*

LAPSHIN, N.P.; CHELNOKOVA, L.M., inzhener; YEFIMOV, A.A., nachal'nik len-  
techno-rovnichnogo tsakha; STERIN, L.I.; RYTOV, N.S.; NOVIKOV, N.V.;  
KARANOVA, Ye. V.; BASHKEV, A.P.; KLEYENKINA, L.G.; IVANOV, N.Ye.;  
YUSHAKOV, A.M., inzhener.

Readers' efficiency suggestions. Tekst.prom.17 no.1:37-43 Ja '57.  
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Fabrika "Krasnaya Talka (for Chelnokova). 2. Prepodavatel'  
Morskanskogo tekstil'nogo tekhnika (for Sterin). 3. Nachal'-  
nik otdel'nogo tsakha Smyskov ob'yedinennoy fabriki (for Iva-  
nov).

(Textile industry)

GORYUNOVA, S.V., KABANOVA, Yu.G.

Characteristics of autolytic decomposition of cells in some Peridinea  
[with summary in English]. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. biol. no. 4: 431-438  
Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(FLAGELLATA)  
(AUTOLYSIS)

KABANOVA, Yu. G.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "Organic phosphorus as a source of  
nourishment for phytoplankton". Moscow, 1958. 13 pp (Inst of Oceanography of  
the Acad Sci USSR) (KL, No 8, 1959, 136)



KABANOVA, Yu.G.

Effect of extracts of *Cystoseira* and *Phyllophora* on some microphytes. Trudy Inst,ocean. 30:156-165 '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Algae) (Sea water--Composition)

S/169/62/000/005/061/093  
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Kabanova, Yu. G.

TITLE: Procedure for determining organic phosphorus in  
sea water

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 7-8,  
abstract 5V52 (Tr. In-ta okeanol. AN SSSR, 47, 1961,  
182-187)

TEXT: The results are given for the determination of organic phosphorus with the use of Harvey's method (1948) of destroying organic compounds. Both substances with a known organic phosphorus content (calcium glycerophosphate and a preparation of desoxyribonucleic acid) and compounds of a natural origin (sea water, a suspension of diatoms in sea water, and an extract of the brown alga Cystozira) were employed for carrying out the tests. The experiments showed that a sulfuric acid concentration equal to 10% suffices for accomplishing the total decomposition of organic matter and the liberation of phosphorus in a mineral form. The eight-

Card 1/2

Procedure for determining ...

S/169/62/000/005/061/093  
D228/D307

hour processing of samples in an autoclave under a pressure of 1.75 - 2.00 atm with 10% sulfuric acid suffices for the decomposition of substances which in an acid medium readily split off phosphorus in a mineral form, and also for the disintegration of sparingly hydrolysable substances. It is concluded that the hydrolysis of organic phosphorous -- bearing compounds may be made in a standard biological autoclave, which can be used for work under ship conditions. The necessity of storing and transporting sea water samples thereby no longer arises. A description is given of the sequence of operations for determining organic phosphorus by this method. 12 references. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 2/2

KABANOVA, Yu.G.

Seminar on the standardization of methods for the determination of primary production, held by the Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. at the Black Sea Oceanological Research Institute from July 15 to August 15, 1963.  
Okeanologia 4 no.2:359-361 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

KABANOVA, Yu.G.

Primary production and the content of biogenetic elements in the  
Indian Ocean waters from October to April, 1960-1961. Trudy Inst.  
okean. 64:85-93 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KABANOVA, Yu.G.; KOBLENTS-MISHKE, O.I.; PELEVIN, V.N.

Photosynthesis of marine phytoplankton at various depths. Okeanologia 4 no.3:516-527 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

KOBLENTS-MISHKE, O.I.; KABANOVA, Yu.G.

Primary production in the northeastern part of the Indian Ocean  
during the summer monsoon. Trudy Inst. okean. 65:16-23 '64.  
(MIRA 18:8)

KABANOVA-MELLER, Ye.N.

The problem of concept formation in foreign psychology.  
Vop. psikhol. 2 no.6:161-177 M-D '56.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Thought and thinking)



KABANOVA-MILLER, Ye.M.

Formation of space perception and spatial concepts in children.  
Vop.psikhol. 4 no.3:161-167 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)  
(SPACE PERCEPTION)

KABANOVA-MELLER, Ye.N.

Transition in the learning processes of children from "external" actions to those performed in thought. Vop. psikhol. 5 no.3:44-55 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva. (Learning, Psychology of)

KABANOVA-MELLER, Ye. N.

Problem of abstraction in contemporary foreign psychology. Vop.  
psikhol. 6 no.1:179-186 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Abstraction)

KABANOVA-MELLER, Ye. N. (Moskva)

An important requirement of a textbook in geometry should  
meet. Mat. v shkole no.2:36-39 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Geometry—Textbooks)

KABANOVA-MELLER, Ye.N.

The concrete and the abstract in the mental activity of pupils.  
Vop. psikhol. 7 no.6:173-178 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.  
(Child study) (Thought and thinking)

1. KABANOVICH. A. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. White Russia - Agricultural Machinery
7. Introducing machinery into livestock sections of White Russian state farms.  
Sots.zhiv. 14, no. 11, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

YELEYNIK, V.L.; KABANOVSKIY, A.M., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Experience in organizing "a hospital in the home" at a rural  
district hospital. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.9:12-13 S '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Chernukhinskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Gor'kovskoy oblasti.

\*

KABANOVSKIY, A.N.

Hyponarcosis. Nov. khir. arkh. no.4:67-70 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. A.N.Kabanovskiy) Chernukhinskoy  
rayonnoy bol'nitsy, Gor'kovskiy oblasti. Adres avtora: Gor'kovskaya  
oblast', s.Chernukha, rayonnaya bol'nitsa.  
(HYPNOTISM IN SURGERY)



KABANOVSKIY, A.N., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Hypnosuggestive method in traumatology. Ortop., travm.i protez.  
no.7:45-48 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.N. Kabanovskiy)  
Chernukhinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - V.L.  
Yel'synik).

(HYPNOSIS—THERAPEUTIC USE) (WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KABANOVSKIY, A.N., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Hypnosuggestive psychotherapy of patients with phantom pains.  
Ortop. travm. i protez. 24 no.5:38-41 My '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- A.N. Kabanovskiy)  
Chernukhinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Gor'kovskoy oblasti.  
Adres avtora: Chernukha, Gor'kovskoy oblasti, Rayonnaya  
bol'nitsa.

KABANOVSKIY, A.N.

Treatment of nocturnal enuresis with hypnotic suggestion.  
Urologiia no.4:37-39 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- A.N. Kabanovskiy)  
Chernukhinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Gor'kovskoy oblasti.

KABANOVSKIY, A.N.

Hypnotherapy of pains of psychogenic origin in postoperative scars.  
Sov. med. 28 no.7:107-108 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. A.N.Kabanovskiy) Chernukhinskoy  
rayonnoy bol'nitsy Gor'kovskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach V.L.Yeleynik).

PROZOROV, Nikolay Konstantinovich; KABANOVSKIY, I.I., red.; ROGAL'SKAYA,  
L.I., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for the study room of railroad vocational schools for  
the training of assistant locomotive engineers and diesel locomotive  
mechanics] Oborudovanie uchebnogo kabineta v zheleznodorozhnykh  
uchilishchakh dlia podgotovki pomoshchnikov mashinistov i slesarei  
po remontu teplovozov. Moskva. Vses.uchebno-pedagog.ind-vo Prof-  
tekhizdat, 1960. 94 p. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Railroads--Employees--Education and training)

ZUYEV, Ivan Ivanovich; KABANOVSKIY, I.I., red.; SMIRNOV, A.V., red.; PERE-  
DERII, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for areas used for training in track laying] Oborudovanie  
uchebnogo poligona zheleznodorozhnogo puti. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-  
pedagog. Proftekhizdat, 1961. 88 p. (MIRA 14:8)  
(~~Railroads--Employees--Education and training~~) (~~Railroads--Track~~)

CHAYKA, G.V.; KABANOVSKIY, L.N.

Diamond grinding of hard-alloy draw plates. Mashinostroitel'  
no.10:18-19 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KABANOVSKIY, L.N., inzh.; CHAYKA, G.V., inzh.; IZAKOV, R.P., inzh.

Diamond machining of hard-alloy drawing tools. Mashinostroenie  
no.5:21-23 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:9)



ISHCHENKO, M.P.; KHOKHLOV, N.A.; KABANOVSKIY, N.D.

Electric furnace for caking in chemical processes. Patent U.S.S.R.  
78,955, Dec. 31, 1949.  
(GA 47 no.19:9830 '53)

KABANTSEV, D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KULAKOVSKIY, A.

Let us preserve valuable historic documents. Pczh.delo 6 no.2:  
6-7 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik pozharnoy chasti TSentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo  
arkhiva kinofotofonodokumentov SSSR (for Kulakovskiy).

(Motion-picture film collection - fire and fire prevention)

KABANYSEV, N. A.

25(1)

P. 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1878

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Institut  
stali

Prokatnoye i truboprokatnoye proizvodstvo (Rolling and Tube Rolling) Moscow,  
Metallurgizdat, 1959. 268 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov, vyp. 16)  
Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya.

Ed.: B. P. Bakhtinov; Ed. of Publishing House: N. A. Valov; Tech. Ed.: A. I.  
Karasev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles may be of interest to scientific workers,  
process engineers in rolling and tube-rolling plants, and students of metal-  
lurgical vtuzes.

COVERAGE: The articles describe work done at the laboratory for metal forming  
at the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii  
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy). Some theo-  
retical and practical problems of hot and cold rolling of simple and intricate

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Rolling and Tube Rolling

SOV/1878

shapes and tubes are considered. Many of the articles discuss results of scientific research carried out under actual operating conditions. K.K. Andratskiy, A.I. Filatova, V.S. Smirnov, P.T. Yemel'yanenko, A.I. Tselikov, N.D. Lomakin, V.Ya. Ostrenko, D.Ye. Rokhman, O.A. Flyatskovskiy, I.A. Fomichev, Yu.K. Fedorov, and V.N. Shashkov are mentioned as having contributed to this field. There are 37 references: 33 Soviet and 4 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Chizhikov, Yu.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Influence of Various Factors on Rate of Production of Blooming Mills

The author shows how the rate of production of blooming mills is affected by the weight of ingots, number of passes, size of blooms produced, number of manipulations, speeds and dwells during rolling, and how all these factors affect each other. The increase in rate of production of a blooming mill for any individual case can be calculated from Formula 7.

5

Chizhikov, Yu.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and I.G. Drozd. Some Strength Characteristics of a Blooming Mill

The authors discuss the design for strength of the main part of a blooming mill and compare data on existing pressures in blooming mills used in four plants.

23

Card 2/10

Rolling and Tube Rolling

SOV/1878

Chizhikov, Yu. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Lateral Deformation in Rolling and Forging of Large Sections

36

The author discusses spread of blooms in rolling and forging and compares results obtained.

Kabantsev, N. A. and I. G. Drozd, Engineers. Pressure of Work on Rolls and Torques in Rolling Alloy Steels on Blooming Mills

47

The pressure was measured by strain gages. The torque was determined by the formula  $M_d = 0.97KI$ , where  $M_d$  is torque of motor shaft;  $K$  a coefficient constant for a given mill;  $I$  the magnetic flux of the motor, and 0.97 the efficiency of the installation.

Kabantsev, N. A., Engineer. Determination of Torques in Rolling

59

Experiments were made in the laboratory and under operating conditions by means of torsimeters. The deformations were picked up by wire strain gages.

Card 3/10

L 4176-66 EWT(m)/EPF(a)/T IN		SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0068/0068	
ACC NR: AP5024389			
INVENTOR: Skripchenko, Ye. S.; Naumenko, P. V.; Podol'skaya, M. Z.; Orlov, K. I.; Balagin, I. S.; Sventokhovskaya, V. K.; Dyubnev, I. K.; Borochenko, S. I.; Klinkovich, V. V.; Chamin, Y. S.; Kabatkov, M. A.; Tarlinskiy, D. I.; Zeytsev, V. V.; Pokar, I. K.; Znamenskaya, G. A.; Koritskiy, G. K.			
ORG: none		82 B	
TITLE: Method of obtaining liquid lubricant-coolant for rolling thin steel strips. Class 25, No. 173369			
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 68			
TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, coolant, liquid lubricant, rolling lubricant, cold rolling, strip rolling			
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for the preparation of a liquid coolant-lubricant based on methylenebisamide of synthetic fatty acid used, for instance, in rolling thin transformer or stainless-steel strips. To obtain a stable lubricant which would make it possible to roll the strips to a required thickness, an alkylsulfonate, alkylarylsulfonate, or hydroxyethyl amine of fatty acid containing five hydroxy radicals is added to the methylenebisamide of synthetic fatty acid. In a variant, the specified components are melted and then emulsified in water. [A]			
SUB CODE: FP, NM, IS/ENM DATE: 21 Jun 61/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ AND PAGES: 1/28 Card 1/1			

K. B. R., Z.

Hungarian Technical Abst.  
Vol. 6 No. 1  
1954

662.641.017 : 536.485  
22. The examination of peat exposed to frost — *Fegy*  
*Hasidnak Hittit (Szeged vizsgalata)* — Z. Kabar. (Hungarian  
Journal of Mining — *Bányászati Lapok* — Vol. 8 (86),  
1953, No. 2, pp. 101–103, 7 figs., 6 tabs.)  
Freezing experiments conducted on peat obtained  
from three different regions are described. Frost changes  
the physical properties of peat. The external changes  
can be detected best from the fact that frozen peat  
shrinks less during drying. The moisture absorbing  
capacity of frozen peat is increased by 90 to 110 per  
cent. The change is not as great in bog peat with a fibre  
structure. Peat that had undergone freezing can be  
easily distinguished from that which had not by a  
microscope. Frost is detrimental to peat used for firing,  
however, it is advantageous to peat used for agricultural  
purposes. Meadow peat, with a low moisture absorbing  
capacity, becomes suitable for agricultural use subsequent  
to winter frost.  
Z. K.

KABAR, Zoltan

Moisture reducing effect of drainage ditches on peat bogs.  
Hidrologiai Kozlony 40 no.2:140-146 Ap '60.

1. Konnyuipari Miniszterium Helyiipari Kutatointezete, Budapest.



KABARDIN, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich; ZAITOV, Marat Mansurovich;  
LATUKHINA, Ye.I., ved.red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Using a single pipe for gathering oil and gas] Odnotrubnyi sbor produktsii skvazhin. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 83 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Petroleum—Transportation)  
(Gas, Natural—Transportation)

LITVINENKO, A.D., dotsent; ANTONYUK, I.G.; KABARDIN, N.Ye.; TOLSTOPYATOV, B.A.

Methodology of internal compressing metallo-osteosynthesis with osteoplasty. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.1:34-38 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii (dir. - dotsent I.P.Alekseyenko, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. F.R.Bogdanov). Adres avtorov: Kiyev, ul. Vorovskogo, 27, Institut ortopedii i travmatologii.

SOV/139-58-6-7/29

AUTHOR: Kabardin, O.F.

TITLE: On the Initial Stages of Development of a High-Frequency Discharge from a Point in Air at Atmospheric Pressure  
(O nachal'nykh stadiyakh razvitiya vysokochastotnogo razryada s ostriya v vozdukhe pri atmcsfernom davlenii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 51-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper reports an investigation of the necessary and sufficient conditions for development of a high-frequency discharge from a point. The method of simultaneous application of a constant (direct) and a high-frequency field suggested by Prokof'yev (Ref 4) was used. The apparatus employed consisted of a high-frequency oscillator, a high-voltage rectifier and a discharge gap. The latter was formed by a point placed at a distance of 4 cm from a plane. The pointed electrodes were made of platinum: four of the electrodes used had points ending in hemispheres of 1.25, 1.0, 0.5 and 0.2 mm diameter and one electrode was a cylinder of 5 mm diameter with a conical end.

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The high-frequency voltage was measured by means of a valve (tube) voltmeter VKS-7B. The d.c. voltage was measured by means of an electrostatic kilovoltmeter S-96 and an electrostatic voltmeter S-95. All tests were carried out in air at atmospheric pressure. A full description of the instruments used and the experimental technique was given in a preliminary communication (Ref 5). The author measured voltages at which positive (Fig 2) and negative (Fig 3) corona pulses first occurred when a direct voltage was applied to the point and the voltages at which a discharge started from the point at frequencies from 1.25 Mc/s to 40 Mc/s. All the voltages quoted are peak values. It was found that the voltages at which the high-frequency discharge started lie below the voltages at which positive and negative d.c. corona pulses were first observed. The voltages at which the high-frequency discharge first occurred depend only slightly on the form and dimensions of the pointed electrode or on the configuration of the discharge gap but they fall

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rapidly with frequency (Fig 4). The results obtained when a high-frequency voltage was applied simultaneously with a d.c. voltage are shown in Fig 5 and 6 for the electrode whose pointed end was 1.0 mm in diameter. The abscissae in Fig 5 and 6 give the direct voltage and the ordinates - the high frequency voltage. Fig 5 and 6 show that the high-frequency discharge may be started by the initial processes occurring either in a positive or a negative corona. The author suggests that when a high-frequency field is applied by itself the initial stages of the discharge are similar to those occurring on superposition of a d.c. and a high-frequency voltage. At frequencies up to 5 Mc/s the high-frequency discharge is started by positive corona pulses and above 5 Mc/s it is started by negative corona pulses. These pulses are due to accumulation of gaseous ions at the pointed ends

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of the platinum electrodes. Acknowledgement is made  
to K.F.Kuddu for help in experiments and advice.  
There are 6 figures and 9 references of which 5 are  
Soviet, 3 English and 1 Roumanian.

ASSOCIATION: Orenburgskiy Pedinstitut imeni V.P.Chkalova  
(Orenburg Pedagogical Institute imeni V.P.Chkalov)

SUBMITTED: 19th May 1958

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24(3)

SOV/48-23-8-15/25

AUTHORS:

Prokof'yev, A. M., Kabardin, O. F., Kuddu, K. F.

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Initial Phases of a High-frequency Discharge From a Point Electrode in Air at Atmospheric Pressure

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 8, pp 1004-1006 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors made attempts to check the assumption that phenomena of corona discharges occur in high-frequency discharges from points. The experimental arrangement consisting of a high-frequency generator, a high-voltage rectifier, and a discharge space is described and the experimental results are discussed. Experiments revealed that the initial voltage which is necessary to develop high-frequency discharge is below the initial voltage of a negative and positive corona at constant voltage. The change of the initial voltage for high-frequency discharge depends on the shape and size of the discharge point, on the discharge space, and on the frequency. The corresponding results of measurement are summarized by the diagram of figure 1, which represents the variation of the initial voltage as a function of frequency for five different discharge points. By

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An Investigation of the Initial Phases of a High-frequency Discharge From a Point Electrode in Air at Atmospheric Pressure

further investigation the ignition voltage and the stopping potential of point discharge were determined on simultaneous application of direct voltage and high-frequency alternating voltage in different ratios. As an example, figure 2 shows the range in which the pulse of the streamers of a positive corona, appearing before the initiation of the latter, as well as of the high-frequency discharge from points arises at frequencies of 10 megacycles. Similar measurements were made for six further frequencies, showing that the formation of discharges and pulses of the "streamers" of a positive corona depends on the shape of the points, on the frequency, and on the intensity of the initial ionization. However, the authors point out that the zone in which discharge is observed has a natural voltage range in which the formation of "streamer" pulses may be found. There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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KABARDIN, O. F., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "An Investigation of the Initial Stages of High Frequency Discharge From a Sharp Point in the Air With Atmospheric Pressure." Leningrad, 1960, 6 pp, (Ministry of Education RSFSR; Leningrad State Univ im A. I. Gertsen, Chair of General Physics) 150 copies, no price given, (KL, 21-60, 177)

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AUTHOR:

Kabardin, O. F.

TITLE:

The initial stages of the growth of a high-frequency point discharge

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, 65, abstract 2Zh428 (Sb. statey po matem. i fiz., Orenburg, 1961, 221-231)

TEXT: The author discusses the possible mechanisms of the initial stages of growth of a high-frequency point discharge at 1,25, 2,5, 5, 10, 20, and 40 Mc/s, and gives some relevant experimental measurements. He studied the relation between the voltage needed to start a high-frequency discharge in air, and the frequency, the diameter and shape of the point, as well as the configuration of the discharge gap (point to plane at distances of 2, 4, and 6 cm, and point to tube). Also, he measured the steady voltages needed to start positive and negative corona discharges under the same conditions; these voltages were higher than the voltages needed for

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The initial stages ...

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high-frequency discharges. The differences depend slightly on the shape and dimensions of the point, and on the configuration of the gap, but depend on the frequency. The initiation voltage falls by about 3% as the frequency increases from 1.25 to 40 Mc/s; this reduction is explained by the accumulation of space charge. The following stages in the high-frequency point discharge were studied: a) Separate avalanches, with accumulation of space charge; b) formation of pre-onset streamers in the positive half-cycles, or of Trichel pulses in the negative half-cycles followed by streamers in the positive half-cycles; c) the growth of the discharge from the streamers. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

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KABARDIN, Oleg Fedorovich; MIKHALKEVICH, T.V., red.

[Laboratory manual on nuclear physics] Praktikum po  
iadernoi fizike. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1965. 214 p.  
(MIRA 19:1)